Public Perception of COVID-19 Booster Vaccination Qualitative Study in the Silangit Health Center Working Area North Tapanuli Regency in 2022

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Abstract

The covid-19 pandemic is a large-scale epidemic that affects millions of people in various countries, sometimes spreading worldwide. The administration of the Covid-19 vaccine aims to reduce the transmission of the coronavirus, reduce morbidity and mortality, achieve herd immunity and protect the public from Covid-19. The study aimed to determine community perceptions of the covid-19 booster vaccination qualitative study in the Silangit Health Center Working Area, North Tapanuli Regency, in 2022. The type of research used is a qualitative approach. This research was conducted in the Silangit Health Center Working Area, North Tapanuli Regency, from December 2022 - January 2023. The research informants were ten people. Research instruments using interview guidelines, digital camera, data collection matrix, and notebook. The results of the study, Informants explained that the covid-19 virus is a virus that causes respiratory system disorders, is transmitted through coughing and sneezing and a virus that causes many fatalities or deaths. The informant explained that the signs and symptoms of covid-19 are high fever, cough, flu, sore throat, dizziness for several days, body weakness, loss of smell or taste, skin changes, respiratory problems, chest pain, decreased consciousness, and sore throat until death. Informants explained that booster vaccination prevents the covid-19 virus, acts as an antiviral, controls the body's immunity, strengthens antibodies, and maintains immunity. The informant's perception of the booster vaccine is that the informant does not want to be vaccinated because he is afraid of the side effects that occur due to the absence of definite information about the side effects of booster vaccination; the informant also answered that he felt lazy to be vaccinated because he considered it did not have much effect on the body.

Keywords: Booster Vaccination, Covid-19, Virus

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, a mysterious pneumonia case was first reported in Wuhan City, China. The World Health Organization (WHO) officially announced the name of the disease that caused the case as Coronavirus Disease 2019 or commonly referred to as Covid-19 (Huang et al., 2020). Covid-19 cases, as of January 19, 2021, in the world have reached 96 million cases, with the number of cases in Indonesia totalling 927,380 cases and 26,590 people dying with a mortality rate of 2.9%. This figure is known to be greater than the death rate due to Covid-19 in the world, which is 2.1% (Kemenkes, 2021).

The Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Health, has decided to establish seven types of Covid-19 vaccines used in Indonesia, namely vaccines produced by P.T. Bio Farma (Persero), AstraZeneca, China National Pharmaceutical Group Corporation (Sinopharm), Moderna, Pfizer Inc. and BioNTech, Sinovac Biotech Ltd, and Novavax Inc. The

explanation is contained in the Decree of the Indonesian Minister of Health No. H.K. 01.07/12758 of 2020, issued on December 28, 2020 (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

Data obtained from an online survey conducted by the collaboration between the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020), WHO, National Immunization Expert Advisory Committee, and UNICEF regarding the acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia found that there are still many people who are reluctant to accept the Covid-19 vaccine, the most common reasons for refusing the Covid-19 vaccine are related to vaccine safety (30%), doubts about vaccine effectiveness (22%), distrust of vaccines (13%), concerns about side effects such as fever and pain (12%), and religious reasons (8%). West Sumatra is in the bottom two ranks with the lowest percentage of willingness to receive the Covid-19 vaccine at 47% (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

Booster vaccination is a Covid-19 vaccination after a person has received a complete primary vaccination dose aimed at maintaining immunity and extending the protection period. The study results show that there has been a decrease in antibodies six months after receiving a complete primary dose of Covid-19 vaccination, so further doses or boosters are needed to increase individual protection, especially in vulnerable groups. The National Immunization Expert Advisory Committee has also recommended the administration of booster vaccination to improve the effectiveness of vaccines that have decreased (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

Based on data from the Kemenkes RI (2023), the total coverage of participants who participated in the first dose of Covid-19 vaccination was 203,831,761 people (86.86%) of the target number of 234,666,020 people; the second dose vaccination was 174,870,718 people (72.52%), the third dose vaccination (booster 1) was 68,737,389 people (37.86%) and the fourth dose vaccination (booster 2) was 3,140,640 people (1.73%).

The low percentage of vaccine acceptance in the community cannot be separated from the influencing factors, one of which can be caused by the perception of the community itself, both of which are influenced by several aspects, including perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, and cues to action (Nadya, 2021). Research by Shmueli (2021) on people's intention to receive the Covid-19 vaccine shows that there is a relationship between perceived vulnerability, perceived severity, perceived benefits, and cues to action with people's desire to be vaccinated against Covid-19 (Shmueli, 2021).

Initial survey data at the Silangit Health Center, Siborong-Borong Subdistrict, showed that in a population of 11,220 people with a target population of 10,381 people, those who received the first dose vaccination were 10,173 people (98%), at the second dose vaccination

were 9,807 people (88.62%), at the third dose vaccination (booster I) were 6,239 people (60%) and the fourth dose vaccination (booster 2) were 24 people (0.23%).

After conducting interviews with five people, they said that they did not want to get booster vaccinations because they were afraid of being vaccinated, felt they did not need it, heard from others that vaccinations had more harmful effects, felt that their bodies did not experience pain and symptoms of covid, did not believe in covid, were not sure about booster vaccinations and were not ready to be vaccinated, had not received definite information on how side effects would occur and how the body's response to receiving vaccinations, so that people did not want to get booster vaccinations and felt enough by consuming food and working. Based on the above results, the researcher is interested in knowing more about the Community Perceptions of Covid-19 Booster Vaccination Qualitative Study in the Silangit Health Center Working Area, Siborong-Borong Subdistrict, North Tapanuli Regency in 2023.

METHODS

This study is a qualitative study with a phenomenological design. This research was conducted in the Silangit Health Center working area, North Tapanuli Regency, from December 2022 to January 2023.

Informants in this study were ten people, namely one pregnant woman, one person with comorbidities, and eight who did not want to carry out the covid-19 booster vaccination in the Silangit Health Center Working Area, North Tapanuli Regency. Data collection methods using informant observation and research instruments with interview guidelines. Data validity using triangulation of sources, methods and data. Analysis in this view includes three activity flows, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions

RESULTS

The informants in this study were ten people consisting of 1 pregnant woman, one person with comorbidities and eight who did not want to carry out the covid-19 booster vaccination in the Silangit Health Center Working Area.

Researchers stopped at ten informants because they felt they had enough answers to all the questions asked by researchers guided by interviews and research focus. The characteristics of informants in this study are as follows:

Table 1. Distribution of Characteristics of Research Subjects and Research Informants

No	Informant	Gender	Age	Education	Jobs
1	Informant 1	Female	27	Bachelor	Housewife
2	Informant 2	Male	56	Elementary School	Farmer
3	Informant 3	Female	45	Junior High School	Farmer
4	Informant 4	Female	33	Senior High School	Housewife
5	Informant 5	Female	60	Elementary School	Farmer
6	Informant 6	Male	42	Elementary School	Farmer
7	Informant 7	Male	55	Junior High School	Farmer
8	Informant 8	Female	40	Junior High School	Farmer
9	Informant 9	Female	61	Senior High School	Self-employed
10	Informant 10	Female	46	Junior High School	Farmer

Table 2. Achievement of Covid-19 Vaccination at Silangit Health Center

No	Total Population > 12 Years	Vaccination								Description
		Doses I	%	Doses II	%	Doses III	%	Doses IV	%	
1.	10.381	10.173	98,00	9.807	88,62	6.239	60	24	0,23	October
2.	10.381	11.032	99.50	10.073	99,50	6.420	61	24	0,23	November
3.	10.596	10.478	98,89	10.399	88,62	6.721	63	94	1	December
4.	10.596	10.483	98,93	10.407	88,62	6.845	64	94	1	January

Source: Silangit Health Center secondary data

Table 2 above explains that the silent health centre has carried out doses I, II, III, and IV vaccinations. The vaccination program began in October, and the results showed that of the total population aged >12 years, 10,381 people participated in dose I with 10,173 (98.00%), followed by dose II with 9,807 (88.62%), dose III with 6,239 (60%) and dose IV with 24 (0.23%).

In November, with a population of 10,381, 11,032 (99.50%) participated in dose I vaccination, 10,073 (99.50%) in dose II, 6,420 (61%) in dose III, and 24 (0.23%) in dose IV.

In December, with a population of 10,596, 10,478 (98.89%) received dose I vaccination, 10,399 (88.62%) dose II, 6,721 (63%) dose III, and 94 (1%) dose IV.

In January, with a population of 10,596, 10,483 (98.93%) received dose I vaccination, 10,407 (88.62%) dose II, 6,845 (64%) dose III, and 94 (1%) dose IV.

1. How the public understands the Covid-19 virus

Based on in-depth interviews conducted by researchers with research informants regarding the covid-19 virus, researchers get different answers but also have several similarities. In the following, the researcher describes the results of interviews with each informant regarding the covid-19 virus.

Informant 1: The description of covid is like what is happening now; yes, the deadly virus, people say, because many people are dying now because it is also contagious, so many have to wear masks. Covid is an enemy for us now; not only in this place, but the whole world is also affected by this virus. A deadly virus and many lives are not helped because of this virus.

Informant 3: Covid 19 virus is a virus that causes human respiratory system disorders, severe lung infections and can even cause death. The transmission rate is very high, especially in Indonesia and other countries.

Informant 4: I heard that covid 19 is a virus that attacks human breathing and can be infected.

Informant 5: Covid-19 is a virus or disease currently rife in Indonesia and even throughout the world; covid-19 attacks the human respiratory system, which can be transmitted due to contamination by patients infected with the covid-19 virus. The spread of the covid-19 virus is very fast so it can result in a high mortality rate.

Informant 7: The covid 19 virus spreads mainly through contact with infected people through droplets coming from coughs, sneezes, droplets of saliva or nasal discharge.

From the results of the interview above, the researcher concludes that the informant knows and can explain well and correctly about the covid-19 virus with the explanation that the covid-19 virus is a virus that causes respiratory system disorders, is transmitted through coughing, sneezing and this virus also causes many fatalities or deaths.

2. How the Public Understands the Signs and Symptoms of Covid-19

Based on interviews conducted by researchers with informants regarding the signs and symptoms of covid-19, researchers get answers from informants. The following researchers describe the answers of each informant based on interviews conducted by researchers.

Informant 5: The signs and symptoms if we get covid-19 are a high fever, cough, flu, sore throat, dizziness for several days, and our body becomes weak.

Informant 7: Yes, I understand the signs and symptoms of covid-19, namely loss of smell or taste, skin changes, and respiratory problems.

Informant 8: Yes, I understand. The signs and symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, difficulty breathing, chest pain and decreased awareness.

Informant 9: Yes, I understand. The signs and symptoms of COVID-19 are runny nose, sore throat and shortness of breath.

Informant 10: Yes, I understand that; the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 are loss of taste, diarrhoea and headache.

From the results of the interviews above, the researcher concludes that the informants know and can explain the signs and symptoms of covid-19 with an explanation that the signs and symptoms of covid-19 experience high fever, cough, flu, sore throat, dizziness for several days, body weakness, loss of smell or taste, skin changes, respiratory problems, chest pain, decreased consciousness, sore throat until death.

3. How do people understand the impact of being exposed to Covid-19

The results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants regarding the impact of covid-19, informants provided answers to researchers' questions as described below.

Informant 1: The impact is that some have died, yes, many have died because of shortness of breath, he said, then they were not helped at the hospital because they had to be isolated, no one took care of the patients in the hospital, so maybe that is what made them drop until they died. Because the family supports us to recover, even though the family is not given entry to the room, the patient is even more stressed until suddenly shortness of breath and can die.

Informant 2: After being exposed to this covid, like my neighbour, he could be hospitalized because of shortness of breath until he used a breathing apparatus too, he said, then it seemed like he did not know the surrounding environment either. However, from the TV I saw, some died because of this covid, and more and more people die daily.

Informant 6: Yes, I understand the impact of the covid-19 virus, namely damage to systems and organs such as heart muscle damage, heart failure, respiratory problems, loss of sense of smell, memory, concentration, anxiety, depression, sleep disturbances, pain in joints and muscles and fatigue.

Informant 7: Yes, I understand; if exposed to covid-19, the sense of smell and taste is desensitized, and pain in the joints, muscles and chest.

Informant 8: Yes, I understand that, in my opinion, the impact if exposed to covid-19 can lead to death".

From the interviews above, the researcher concluded that the informants knew and could explain the impact of being exposed to covid-19 with the explanation that the impact of being exposed to covid-19 was shortness of breath, decreased consciousness, and independent isolation until death due to complications.

4. How does the community understand the transmission of Covid-19

The results of interviews conducted with informants regarding how covid-19 is transmitted are described in the following.

Informant 1: I do not know the exact transmission, but we are told to wear masks, so we cannot meet other people.

Informant 3: Yes, I understand; the very clear transmission of covid 19 is from saliva splashes, such as when someone who has been infected sneezes and coughs, then the virus will spread through the mouth or nose, which is likely to hit a surface and then be touched by other healthy people and inhaled by healthy people who are close to someone who has been infected with the coronavirus.

Informant 4: He said the transmission of covid is through saliva splashes and shaking hands, then sitting side by side can also transmit the covid virus.

Informant 5: Understood. When someone who has been infected sneezes and coughs, the virus particles will spread through the mouth or nose, which is likely to hit a surface and then be touched by

a healthy person and inhaled by a healthy person who is close to someone who has been infected with the coronavirus. Physical contact such as shaking hands is one of the media for transmission of covid-19 because we never know how many germs, viruses and bacteria are on our hands and interlocutors".

Informant 6: Yes, I understand the transmission of the covid-19 virus, namely through saliva splashes from people with the covid-19 virus when coughing or sneezing, touching the hands or face of an infected person and touching the eyes, nose or mouth after handling items that have been splashed with saliva from people with the covid-19 virus.

Informant 7: Yes, I understand about the transmission of covid 19 when someone coughs or sneezes.

Informant 8: Yes, I understand the transmission of covid-19 viruses that circulate in humans through the air, shaking hands and sweat.

Informant 10: Yes, I understand the transmission of covid-19, namely the transmission of the virus to other people. For example, we were shaking hands.

From the results of the interviews above, the researcher concludes that the informants know and can explain the transmission of covid-19 with the explanation that covid-19 transmission occurs when someone infected with the covid-19 virus has a cough and runny nose which transmits the virus through saliva, shaking hands and sitting close together.

5. How the Public Understand the Usefulness of Boster Vaccination at the Silangit Health Center, North Tapanuli Regency in 2022

The results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants regarding the usefulness of booster vaccines are described in the analysis below.

Informant 1: Vaccination is said to prevent getting the covid virus, but many do not believe in the covid-19 vaccine; some are afraid of side effects, so they do not want to be vaccinated. At first, I was also hesitant, and because many refused, I was also afraid, especially in my current pregnant condition; I was afraid that the effects would reach my fetus, and I was afraid to take risks. So, for now, I do not want to be vaccinated. I was also given some information, but I do not want to take risks for myself and my pregnancy; let me have peace of mind until I give birth. Hahaha... I am in my third pregnancy, and so far, I have not used anything during pregnancy, no vaccines or anything else, and thankfully, everything is safe".

Informant 2: As an anti-virus to reject viruses into the body, yes, if I am not vaccinated because of my sugar condition, it is said that if there is a congenital disease like mine, it cannot be vaccinated and to be honest, I am also afraid to be vaccinated because it is still a question for many people whether this vaccine is safe or even makes you sick. I also know about this condition after someone informed me from a health worker and the news that I saw and heard too".

Informant 3: Yes, I understand. The use of booster vaccination is an effort to restore the body's immunity and clinical protection that has decreased. Therefore, additional vaccines are given to re-

establish antibodies and prolong protection. In addition, the use of booster vaccination can also reduce the risk of transmission and severe effects of the virus".

Informant 4: I do not understand, but what I see is to further prevent exposure to the covid-19 virus and also advice from the government".

Informant 5: Understand. The booster vaccination is an effort to break the chain of transmission of covid-19 to increase the body's immunity against the coronavirus. Booster vaccination can increase the effectiveness of the previous covid-19 vaccination. Over time, the effectiveness of vaccination doses 1 and 2 may weaken so that protection against the virus may decrease. Therefore, additional vaccinations are given to re-establish antibodies and prolong protection. However, remember that each person's body condition and the protective power of the vaccine may vary. Other influencing factors include the health of the body and the type of vaccine obtained".

Informant 6: Yes, I understand the purpose of booster vaccination is to prevent infection with the covid-19 virus, maintain immune levels, strengthen antibodies that have already been built and extend the period of protection from the virus".

Informant 7: Yes, I understand the usefulness of booster vaccinations. In my opinion, booster vaccination is to maintain the body's immune level and strengthen already built antibodies".

Informant 8: Yes, I understand the usefulness of booster vaccinations. I believe booster vaccination restores the body's declining immunity, so the government started a booster vaccination program for all Indonesian people."

Informant 9: Yes, I understand the use of booster vaccinations to prevent coronavirus infection."

Informant 10: Yes, I understand that booster vaccinations maintain and stimulate the immune system".

From the interviews above, the researcher concluded that the informants knew and could explain the usefulness of booster vaccinations. These informants did not vaccinate because they had comorbidities such as hypertension and diabetes mellitus. The informant explains that vaccination prevents the covid-19 virus as an antiviral, controls the body's immunity, strengthens antibodies, and maintains immunity.

The informant did not want to be vaccinated because he was afraid of the side effects of booster vaccination, as explained by others, and felt that vaccination was unnecessary, so the informant did not want to be vaccinated.

Table 3. Triangulation of Community Perceptions of Covid-19 Booster Vaccination

Informant	Triangulation	Data Validity
Triangulation of Public Understanding of the Covid-19 Virus		
From the results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants regarding the understanding of the covid-19 virus, informants explained that the covid-19 virus is a virus that causes respiratory system disorders, is transmitted through coughing and sneezing and a virus that causes many fatalities or deaths.	Coronavirus (CoV) is a large family of viruses that cause mild to severe symptoms. At least two types of coronaviruses are known to cause illnesses that can cause severe symptoms, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). Coronaviruses are zoonotic (transmitted between animals and humans). Research suggests that SARS-CoV is transmitted from civet cats to humans and MERS-CoV from camels to humans. Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is a new type of virus that has never been identified before in humans, and the 2019-nCoV infectious animal is not yet known (Kemenkes RI, 2020). Covid-19, or Corona Virus Disease 2019, is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered type of coronavirus. This new virus and the new disease it causes were unknown before the start of the outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Covid-19 is a pandemic in many countries worldwide (Gapura, 2020).	Absah
Triangulation of Community Understanding of Signs and Symptoms of Covid-19		
From the results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants regarding the signs and symptoms of the covid-19 virus, informants explained that the signs and symptoms of covid-19 experience high fever, cough, flu, sore throat, dizziness for several days, body weakness, loss of smell or taste, skin changes, respiratory problems, chest pain, decreased consciousness, sore throat until death.	Signs and Symptoms of Covid-19, according to the 2020 Covid-19 Management Protocol book, are patients with airway infections by non-complicated viruses with non-specific symptoms such as fever, weakness, cough (with or without sputum production), anorexia, malaise, muscle aches, sore throat, mild tightness, nasal congestion, headache. Although rare, patients may present with complaints of diarrhoea, nausea or vomiting. Adolescent or adult patients with pneumonia but no signs of severe pneumonia and no need for oxygen supplementation or children with non-severe pneumonia with complaints of cough or difficulty breathing accompanied by rapid breathing. Adolescent or adult patients with fever or under surveillance for airway infection/pneumonia, plus one of respiratory frequency > 30 x/min, severe respiratory distress, or oxygen saturation (SpO2) < 93% on room air or PaO2/FiO2 ratio < 300 or pediatric patients with cough or difficulty breathing. Patients with respiratory failure, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), sepsis shock, and multiple organ failure.	Absah

Triangulation of Community Understanding of the Impact of Covid-19		
From the interviews conducted by researchers with informants regarding the impact of exposure to covid-19, informants explained that shortness of breath, decreased consciousness, and independent isolation until death due to complications.	The most important complication that exists in Covid-19 patients is ARDS. However, not only ARDS but other complications can occur Acute Renal Impairment, Cardiac Trace, Liver Dysfunction, Pneumothorax, Sepsis Shock, Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (KID), Rhabdomyolysis, Pneumomediastinum (Susilo et al., 2020).	Absah
Triangulation of Community Understanding on the Usefulness of Booster Vaccination at Silangit Health Center, North Tapanuli Regency		
From interviews conducted by researchers with informants regarding the usefulness of booster vaccinations, informants explained that vaccination prevents the covid-19 virus as an antiviral, controls the body's immunity, strengthens antibodies, and maintains immunity. The informant did not want to be vaccinated because he was afraid of the side effects of booster vaccination, as explained by others, and felt that vaccination was unnecessary, so the informant did not want to be vaccinated.	According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020), booster vaccinations are given to the public to increase immunity and extend the protection period given homologously and heterologously.	Absah

DISCUSSION

1. Public Understanding of the Covid-19 Virus

Based on the results of interviews with all informants, informants understand and understand what covid 19 is, seen from the explanation of the answer that the covid-19 virus is a virus that causes respiratory system disorders, is transmitted through coughing and sneezing and a virus that causes many fatalities or deaths.

Public perception of the severity of the Corona Virus outbreak considers Corona Virus to be dangerous to the point of losing lives. However, some say they do not understand the Corona Virus outbreak. The community considers Corona Virus serious and threatening because they think it is still not widely understood. Corona Virus is very dangerous, so people must take precautions to avoid contracting the virus (Savitri et al., 2022). Promotive actions to increase public understanding are needed in order to increase their knowledge about self-isolation according to standard operating procedures (Sagala et al., 2020). The understanding of people in Klaten and Wonogiri Regencies about what a virus is is also not extensive, people only know that the corona virus is a virus that attacks breathing and can be transmitted from human to other humans through saliva splashes or droplets (Azimah et al., 2020).

2. Public Understanding of the Signs and Symptoms of Covid-19

The results of interviews conducted by researchers to informants that informants explained the signs and symptoms of covid-19 experiencing high fever, cough, flu, sore throat, dizziness for several days, body becomes weak, loss of odour or taste, skin changes, respiratory problems, chest pain, decreased consciousness, sore throat until death.

Signs and symptoms of covid-19, according to the 2020 Covid-19 Management Protocol book, are patients with airway infections by non-complicated viruses with non-specific symptoms such as fever, weakness, cough (with or without sputum production), anorexia, malaise, muscle aches, sore throat, mild tightness, nasal congestion, headache. Although rare, patients may present with complaints of diarrhoea, nausea or vomiting. Elderly and immunocompromised patients have atypical symptoms. Adolescent or adult patients with pneumonia but no signs of severe pneumonia and no need for oxygen supplementation or children with non-severe pneumonia with complaints of cough or difficulty breathing with rapid breathing (Susilo et al., 2020).

Massive transmission from one person to another and unwittingly resulted in the spread of this disease is very wide and difficult to detect let alone supported by the presence of groups of people without symptoms but can transmit (Alvita et al., 2021). Research states that the signs, symptoms, and complaints often experienced in patients are cough, fever, shortness of breath, or even loss of sense of smell (Muhammad et al., 2021).

3. Public Understanding of the Impact of Covid-19

The interviews conducted by researchers with informants showed that informants explained the impact of covid-19, shortness of breath, decreased consciousness, and independent isolation until death due to complications.

Individuals who are infected but asymptomatic can be a source of transmission of SARS-CoV-2, and some of them experience rapid progress, which can even end in ARDS with a high case fatality rate (Meng et al., 2020). Research conducted by Meng et al. in 2020 showed that all 58 asymptomatic patients who tested positive for Covid-19 at admission had abnormal thoracic CT scan images. The finding is a picture of ground-glass opacity with peripheral distribution, unilateral location, and most often affects two lung lobes. After a short follow-up, 27.6% of previously asymptomatic patients began to show symptoms such as fever, cough, and fatigue.

Suffering from certain diseases can cause various negative effects for sufferers. This can happen to people with Covid-19 (Wildanu et al., 2021). The most important complication that exists in covid-19 patients is Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, but not only Acute

Respiratory Distress Syndrome, but other complications can occur Acute Renal Impairment, Cardiac Impairment, Liver Dysfunction, Pneumothorax, Sepsis Shock, Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (KID), Rhabdomyolysis, Pneumomediastinum (Susilo et al., 2020). Other impacts of COVID-19 also affect a person's psychology such as decreased motivation, surprise, sadness, pressure, insomnia, trauma to require motivational support from certain aspects such as family and friends of fellow patients (Aslamiyah & Nurhayati, 2021).

4. Public Understanding of Covid-19 Transmission

The interviews with informants regarding how covid-19 is transmitted showed that covid-19 transmission occurs when someone infected with the covid-19 virus has a cough and runny nose, which transmits the virus through saliva and shaking hands, sitting close together.

This transmission occurs generally through droplets and contact with the virus; then, the virus can enter the exposed mucosa. An analysis attempted to quantify transmission rates based on incubation period, symptoms and duration between symptoms and isolated patients. The analysis resulted in transmission from 1 patient to about three nearby people. However, transmission during the incubation period likely leads to a longer contact period with people in the vicinity, so the risk of the number of contacts infected from 1 patient may be greater. (Handayani et al., 2020).

To prevent transmission of the corona virus, namely by increasing immunity, complying with health protocols recommended by the government, and not taking preventive measures (Refialdinata, 2020). Information and education must be continuously conveyed to the community, and supervision must also be carried out so that people want to adopt healthy behaviors (Listina et al., 2020). There are still many problems in the community who do not understand the prevention of COVID-19 transmission, including the importance of using masks when leaving the house, the importance of personal hygiene, washing hands with soap, and pyshical distancing (Ulva & Yanti, 2021).

5. Public Understanding of the Usefulness of Covid-19 Booster Vaccination

The results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants regarding the usefulness of booster vaccinations received answers that vaccination prevents the covid-19 virus as an antiviral, controls the body's immunity, strengthens antibodies, and maintains immunity. The informant's perception of booster vaccination is that the informant does not want to be vaccinated because he is afraid of the side effects that occur due to the absence of definite information about the side effects of booster vaccination. The informant also answered that he felt lazy to be vaccinated because he considered it did not have much effect on the body. The informant did not want to be vaccinated because he was afraid of the side effects of booster

vaccination as described by others; he felt that vaccination was not needed, so the informant did not want to be vaccinated.

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020), the Covid-19 booster vaccination is given to the public to increase immunity and extend the protection period given homologously and heterologously. The government organises the covid-19 booster vaccination, targeting people aged 18 years and over, with priority for the elderly and immunocompromised people.

Booster vaccination needs to be carried out for important reasons. There is a tendency to decrease the number of antibodies six months after vaccination, especially amid new covid-19 variants, including omicron variants. Referring to the meta-analysis study and regression analysis by Feikin et al., (2022), Booster vaccination is an effort to adapt people living during the Covid-19 pandemic to long-term health. Moreover, booster vaccination fulfils the right of every Indonesian to access vaccines for personal and community protection. Meanwhile, from an economic perspective, the condition of cases that can be suppressed can prevent the emergence of a new wave. So that community activities will be more flexible as long as they remain in the corridor of implementing strict health protocols.

Implementing the covid-19 vaccination is an effort to overcome the covid-19 pandemic, which aims to reduce or reduce the morbidity and even mortality rate due to covid19 infection. People with good immunity after vaccination will protect themselves and others and can even remain productive in social and economic activities (Kemenkes, 2021). Vaccines have many benefits, in addition to protecting themselves from exposure to the virus, it can also reduce the spread of the virus (Abna et al., 2021).

Prevention efforts by administering covid-19 vaccination are far more cost-effective than treatment efforts (Arumsari et al., 2021). The covid-19 vaccine program in Indonesia has been carried out since January 13, 2021, with the first recipient, President Joko Widodo, after which it was implemented throughout Indonesia. This new vaccination program creates herd immunity to covid-19 with a target goal of 70% of the population. The positive perception that the public has regarding the usefulness of the Covid-19 booster vaccination is because they have been exposed to the right and correct information related to the Covid-19 booster vaccination (Samosir et al., 2023).

CONCLUSIONS

Informants explained that the covid-19 virus is virus causes respiratory system disorders, is transmitted through coughing and sneezing, and causes many fatalities or deaths. Signs and symptoms of covid-19 experience high fever, cough, flu, sore throat, dizziness for several days, body weakness, loss of smell or taste, skin changes, respiratory problems, chest pain, decreased consciousness, and sore throat until death. The effects of covid-19 include shortness of breath, decreased consciousness, and independent isolation until death due to complications. Transmission of covid-19 occurs when someone infected with the covid-19 virus has a cough and cold that transmits the virus through saliva and shaking hands, sitting close together.

Booster vaccination prevents getting the covid-19 virus as an antiviral, controlling the body's immunity, strengthening antibodies, and maintaining immunity; the informant's perception of the booster vaccine is that the informant does not want to be vaccinated because he is afraid of the side effects that occur due to the absence of definite information about the side effects of booster vaccination, the informant also answered that he felt lazy to be vaccinated because he considered it did not have much effect on the body, the informant also explained that vaccination made the condition worse. Hence, he was afraid of being vaccinated.

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